

## OUR GALLANT DEAD

The Men South Carolina Sent Into the Civil War.

## THE LIVES THAT WERE GIVEN

Valuable Historical Facts and Figures From the State Historian's Annual Report to the Legislature.

The annual report of the State historian of public records has been presented and handed to Gov. McSwain for transmission to the general assembly. The report covers 89 printed pages of valuable matter as has ever gone into a report to the general assembly. It is full of information that has been collected during many years and put in condensed form now for the first time. Col. Thomas preliminary report reads as follows:

To His Excellency, M. B. McSwain, Governor of South Carolina.

Sir: I have the honor to submit through you to the general assembly my annual report for the year 1899. The last general assembly having made no provision for the continuance of the important work of this office, it was in view of much unfinished business connected therewith, outside of the completion of the rolls, that I deemed it my duty to keep the office open and to prosecute my labors on my own responsibility, as a voluntary contribution to the Confederate history of the State, and especially to the cause of the rank and file of a noble soldiery.

To this end I have addressed myself chiefly to the further collection of war papers and to such data as would illuminate the Confederate rolls. I placed myself as far as practicable in communication with the leading surviving representatives of each organization, infantry, cavalry and artillery. Of the 64 communicated with, about one-half only made response. The result of my year's work appears in the following elaborate paper.

It will be seen that the account of the raising of troops in South Carolina for the State and Confederate service—1861-65—which is herewith presented as the joint work of Mr. J. Rivers and myself, is an important contribution to the history of the part taken by the State in the Confederate War, and that taken by the troops furnished by the State to the Southern Confederacy. Much credit is due to Mr. Rivers, the eminent historian and educator, for his share in the "account." This paper throws a flood of light upon the Confederate rolls, and lays broad and deep the foundation of the sketch which has been designed by legislative action to accompany the publication thereof, when this publication shall be ordered by the general assembly.

As a further result of my services for the year ending 1899, I report the collection of much additional data from South Carolina in the war for southern independence and constitutional liberty—such as the following:

- The unveiling of the mural tablet, Dec. 20, 1898.
- Brownfield's sketch of Lieut. G. N. Anderson.
- McMaster's sketch of Elliott's brigade at the battle of Fort Mifflin.
- Hudson's sketch of the Twenty-sixth regiment.
- Simons' sketch of the Twenty-seventh regiment.
- Mattison's sketch of Orr's Rifles.
- Tributes to the late Col. G. McD. Miller.
- Coker's History—Co. "E," Sixth S. C. Infantry; Co. "G," Ninth S. C. Infantry, C. S. A.
- A. Barron Holmes' sketch of Palmetto Guard.
- Colcock's account of the battle of Honey Hill.
- Wells' paper on the causes of the war.
- Courtesy's fragments of war history.
- News and Courier's war papers—Confederate reunion, May, 1899.
- Unveiling shaft to unknown dead—October, 1899.
- Our dead at Point Lookout.
- The following additional rolls have been received:

- Co. A, Twentieth regiment, S. C. V.
- Co. K, Seventh regiment, S. C. V.
- Co. E, Second regiment, S. C. V.
- Co. A (Richland Volunteer Rifle Co.) First regiment, S. C. V., Gregg's.
- Co. A (Calhoun Guard), Twenty-Seventh regiment, S. C. V.
- Darlington Guards, 1861.
- The roll of "individual records" has been augmented by the addition of eight names.

The rolls having been practically completed, I would regard my duty not fully done, if I did not repeat the recommendation, heretofore made, that they be published "duly edited, and accompanied, agreeably to the original scheme of the general assembly, approved Dec. 20, 1893, by such a sketch as that contained in the one herewith submitted in the "account," supplemented by a concise statement of the war record of each of the organizations from South Carolina that participated in our heroic struggle.

As to the approximate cost of the publication of the rolls, I submit herewith the estimates furnished, at my request, by a reputable printing house in the State:

ESTIMATE NO. 1.

	1,000 copies, about \$5,000.	2,000 copies, about \$7,000.	5,000 copies, about \$12,000.
With reference to the publication of the rolls, I have looked carefully over the matter, and believe that the best shape would be to set in nonpareil type, size of page 7 3/8 inches by 11. The width of the column is such that we would put the head of each page on the eleven inch side—that is, the side of the book, and read down one page and then down the other. Allowing for 106 pages of introductory matter, title pages, indexes, etc., added to the rolls as per specifications which you gave me, the book will make three volumes, about 800 pages each. I propose to put them on this strong paper, so that they will not be too bulky, and bind the volumes in cloth. In this style they would cost as follows:			

## ESTIMATE NO. 2

Referring to the publication of the rolls, we shall be pleased to furnish the same, with the names only, without the record, and allowing about 120 pages for roll of general field staff officers and the narrative matter, bound in paper. If set in small pica type:

1,000 copies, \$1,200.
2,000 copies, \$1,600.
5,000 copies, \$2,875.
We could set in a little smaller type than the above (brevier), it and would reduce the cost somewhat, say:

1,000 copies, \$1,100.
2,000 copies, \$1,300.
5,000 copies, \$2,350.

They could be bound in a very fair quality of cloth cases for about \$180 per 1,000 copies. You could try the edition in paper, and that would ensure the publication, and parties desiring to get them could have them bound more substantially afterwards.

These estimates are submitted to the judgment of the general assembly. I desire only to add that the publication of the names alone, leaving out the descriptive part on each roll, while respecting economical conditions, would in my view meet the requirements of the proposed publication. This whole matter, however, is a question for the general assembly to determine upon its responsibility to the people of South Carolina, and there I am content to leave it.

Having fulfilled to the full measure of my ability and my opportunity the trust committed to me, October, 1897, by the late Governor Ellerbe, and the general assembly having shown no disposition to consummate the work as originally outlined and designed, I now submit to you the resignation of my office, with a high appreciation of the interest that your excellency has shown in my labors.

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully, Jno. P. Thomas.

The "account" covering South Carolina's part in the Civil War is entitled "The Raising of Troops in South Carolina for State and Confederate Service" and Part One deals with "The beginning of the War between the States in South Carolina." It makes interesting reading. The names of the officers of all the commands are given.

Part Two deals with the "volunteers for Confederate service and State service to the close of the year 1861." Part Three is entitled "Volunteering continued—conscription, reenlisting in 12 months' troops, and reorganization in the spring of 1862."

The "account" concludes thus: "It has been seen that up to August, 1862, 45,000 were computed to have entered the Confederate service from this State."

This is the revelation of the rolls at this time.

The official records in the office of the State historian of Confederate records show that South Carolina put in the armies of the Confederate States 34 regiments and four battalions of infantry—371 companies, seven regiments, one squadron and one company of cavalry—73 companies; and three regiments, two battalions and 19 unattached batteries of artillery—55 companies—the tabulation of the rolls, including the field and staff, regimental and battalion, giving the following result:

	Enrolled.	Effective.
Infantry	44,325	38,314
Cavalry	9,067	8,013
Artillery	8,213	7,837
Total	61,605	53,965

In addition, the official records show 80 companies of State troops or reserves, with an enrollment, including field and staff, of 4,944 enrolled, or 4,911 total effective—which is known to be far below the actual figures, since there were organized at least 12 regiments of reserves in addition to other State troops.

It thus appears, from the figures of the rolls in the State historian's custody and duly filed, that South Carolina furnished for Confederate service 61,605 officers and men total enrolled, or 53,965 total effective, and for State service 4,944 officers and men total enrolled, or 4,911 total effective.

Making now the moderate estimate, and the estimate that the truth of history warrants that 5 per cent. of Confederate and 25 per cent. of State troops are not carried on the rolls, it further appears that South Carolina gave to the Southern Confederacy a total of 71,083 officers and men enrolled, or 62,835 effective, as follows:

	Enrolled.	Effective.
Infantry	40,544	40,229
Cavalry	9,520	8,414
Artillery	8,839	9,018
Total	64,903	56,661

State troops enrolled 6,180, or effective 6,177, aggregating, as above stated, 71,083 officers and men enrolled, or 62,835 effective.

The magnificent way and the rare unanimity with which South Carolina stood by her colors and redeemed the pledge of 1860 of life and honor is best illustrated by the simple fact that the voting population of the State was but 60,000 in 1860.

But this does not limit the contribution of the State. Entitled to equal honor with the officers and men of the line are those self-sacrificing and skillful men who composed the engineer corps, the medical staff and the band of chaplains, as well as the quartermaster and commissary department.

Nor should we overlook the services of the signal corps; the "Captains Courageous" of the blockade runners, and the officers and men that South Carolina gave to the iron-clads in the harbor of Charleston and to the Confederate States navy, the heroism of which is matter of history.

In reviewing further the contribution of this State to the cause of secession and State rights, must be taken in account the military skill of the general officers from South Carolina in the Confederate armies, of whom, appointed from South Carolina or from other States, there were 375 lieutenants, 100 majors, 30 colonels, 10 brigadiers, 10 generals, 10 major generals, besides a long array of brigadier generals, colonels and majors. Of other commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates coming under this head there is no record.

So much, concisely stated, for South Carolina's contribution to the cause to which she was pledged by the ordinance of secession, passed December 20, 1860.

There is presented next the costly sacrifice laid upon the altar of country

by South Carolina in the war she precipitated and then grandly breast, receiving her full share of the fiery bolts of battle from 1861 to the end.

The report of the State historian, laid before the general assembly, shows the deaths in battle or from wounds, the deaths from disease and in prison, and the wounded to be as follows:

Infantry	17,918
Cavalry	1,467
Artillery	716
making a total of such casualties to be 20,101.	

But this, owing to the imperfection of some of the rolls reported, does not give the full showing. As to the 371 infantry company rolls, 26 contain no report of "died in battle or from wounds"; 43 no report of "died from disease"; 167 no report of "died in prison"; and 45 no report of "wounded."

As to the 56 artillery company rolls, 22 contain no report of "died in battle or from wounds"; 25 no report of "died from disease"; 49 no report of "died in prison"; and 27 no report of "wounded."

Applying now the rule of averages to these incomplete rolls, it appears that the infantry casualties may fairly be put at 21,146; the cavalry at 1,739, and the artillery at 1,363, making a total of 24,248, classified as follows:

	Died in battle or from wounds.	Died from disease.	Died in prison.	Wounded.	Total.
Infantry	6,705	5,746	1,182	7,513	21,146
Cavalry	328	457	86	668	1,467
Artillery	350	404	37	572	1,363
Total	7,383	6,607	1,219	8,753	24,248

To sum up: Basing the percentage of casualties upon the "total enrolled" in each arm of the service, the result would be: Infantry, 45 per cent.; cavalry, 18 2/10 per cent.; artillery, 15 4/10 per cent.

Making the "total effective" in each arm of the service the basis of said percentage, the result would be: Infantry, 62 7/10 per cent.; cavalry, 20 7/10 per cent. That is, the casualties of the infantry in war were more than one-half of the total effective; of the cavalry more than one-fifth, and of the artillery more than one-sixth.

Truly, a costly sacrifice, and one freely made, of the best blood of the commonwealth!

So much, concisely presented, for the personal sacrifice of South Carolina in the war of arms 1861-65. More eloquent than words are the figures here given—figures based upon records and the logical inferences deducible therefrom.

The patriotism of the contribution and the pathos of the self-sacrifice make up the story of the fame of this commonwealth. And when, further, there are added to this military heritage South Carolina's contribution of statesmanship and the fidelity of her noble womanhood in the years of the war, there is exhibited a demonstration of devotion to principle in the face of adversity and in obedience to duty, that challenges the world's admiration.

The part enacted by South Carolina in the war between the States is her glory and her complete vindication.

## Not a Trust.

After fully investigating the matter the Spartanburg Herald has come to the conclusion that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company is not a trust, but a legitimate business enterprise.

The Herald says: "It is a joint stock corporation which has bought and paid for a number of fertilizer factories. It owns the property and the stock in the company is owned by thousands of individuals all over the south. The stockholders manage the affairs, through a board of directors. We have taken the trouble to look into this matter and to inquire into the rise in the price of fertilizers. We find that the prices of commercial fertilizers increased last year, while the cost of most of the material that enters into the manufacture of fertilizers has increased much more than this in price. As a matter of fact there is less profit to the companies making fertilizers just now even at the increased price than last year, when they were sold for 20 per cent. less. A trust is an organization of manufacturers in which the interests of several concerns are pooled for the purpose of limiting the output of the factories with a view to controlling prices. Several concerns come together and agree that a certain number of them shall suspend operations for a stated time, and that all shall share in the profits of those which continue to operate. It is strictly an organization to limit production and to raise prices, and it cannot be justified on any ground. It is an organization in restraint of trade, and measured by the definition of a trust, we find that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., in fact, the opposite of a trust. This company, with ample means, has bought up a number of struggling mills, making fertilizers. The plants have been renovated and put in good repair. Many of them have been enlarged, and instead of having the force of men at work in the factories reduced, as is the case with trusts, there has been an actual increase."

A Preacher Murdered.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks, of the Church Missionary society, stationed at Ping Yin, in the province of Shan Tung, China was captured in that vicinity and murdered December 3 by members of a sedition society called "Boxers," who have been active lately destroying many villages and killing native Christians. The government of the province had despatched a force of cavalry to the scene of the disturbance, but the soldiers arrived too late to save Mr. Brooks.

A Deep Plunze.

Miss May Hudson of Walden, Ga., while looking into a 70-foot well, lost her balance and fell to the bottom. A young man who was with her at the time succeeded in rescuing her. Beyond a few scratches, she was uninjured.

Making Them New.

The advertisement of Ortmann's Steam Dye Works, of Columbia, S. C., touches a subject of interest to lots of people—because so many people have clothes that they want renewed by cleansing or dyeing or both. At Ortmann's Steam Dye Works, only the best materials are used and only skilled workmen are employed. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

Eight Hundred Bodies.

Tiflis, Russian Transcaucasia, has been visited by a terrific earthquake. Altogether 13 villages in the Abkhazian district of this government have experienced earthquake shocks. Six of these places have been completely destroyed and 500 dead bodies have already been recovered.

## FRAUD AND BRIBERY

The Goebel People Promise to Shake Social Kentucky

## TO HER BOURBON CENTRE.

They Make Nine Charges in Their Contest. The Goebel Democrats Have the Legislature.

It begins to look as if there was considerable ground for the charges made by the Goebel Democrats that the Republicans of Kentucky were determined to steal the State. The legislature is now in session at Frankfort and the Goebel Democrats have submitted their notice of contest against Governor Taylor and Lieut. Gov. Marshall has been served. Nine different grounds of contest are embraced in the notice, the substance of which is as follows:

First. Alleged use of tissue ballots in 40 counties.

Second. Military interference with the election and intimidation of voters in Jefferson county by troops under order, and personal command of Gov. Bradley.

Third. Alleged unlawful issuance of mandatory injunctions by Judge Toney, in Louisville, on election day, by which election officers were compelled to sign false returns.

Fourth. Intimidation of railroad employees by chief officers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad in several counties.

Fifth. That the leaders of the Republican party corruptly entered into a conspiracy with the Louisville and Nashville railroad and other corporations to furnish large sums of money for the purpose of defeating the contest.

Sixth. Alleged unlawful issuance of mandatory injunctions in Knox and Lewis counties compelling county election boards to certify to false returns.

Seventh. Alleged interference of United States marshals in the elections which was the result of a conspiracy between the marshals and the Republican leaders to intimidate the voters.

Eighth. That before the meeting of the State election commissioners Dec. 4, the Louisville and Nashville railroad, through its paid agent, John H. Whallen, entered into a conspiracy with the Republican leaders to bring to the State capital large bodies of desperadoes to intimidate and overawe the election commissioners into giving the certificates of election to Republican candidates; that Gov. Bradley had here for like purposes, soldiers in citizens' clothing, etc.

Ninth. That the election commissioners were forced through threats of personal violence and intimidation in the person of their paid agent, John H. Whallen, to sign returns which were not true.

In addition to the above it was charged that the Democratic caucus by Senator Harrell that he had been approached by Whallen and had paid \$4,500 to remain out of the caucus. The money, he said, had been placed in a box with the Louisville Trust Company, the key to which he passed up to Senator Goebel, who was presiding over the caucus, ending his speech by declaring that he had entered into the deal for the purpose of exposing Whallen, and, further, that there was not money enough in the world to make him disloyal to his party and his State.

## WILLEN ARRANGED.

Col Whallen was arraigned on the alleged bribery charge before Magistrate Thompson and held over to the Franklin county grand jury, his bond being fixed at \$10,000. In the circuit court President H. V. Loving of the Louisville Trust Company was before Judge Cantrell, charged with contempt for disobeying the order of the court to turn over the vault box alleged to hold the \$4,500, which it is claimed was paid to Harrell in the event he voted against Goebel in the contest. Loving stated that he merely desired to protect the customers of his company, and his offense has been committed in any case against him. This the court overruled. Thereupon a response was filed to the rule for contempt and in this it is stated that Whallen, Harrell and Charles Ryan rented the box in question and deposited something in it, the box being sealed up and covered over with white paper. The trust company officials were notified not to allow the box opened except in the presence or by the consent of all three parties.

Judge Cantrell adjudged the response insufficient and ordered the box to be produced in court. It is said that an attempt will be made to have Senator Harrell indicted in Louisville, where Whallen's attorneys claim the prosecution should have been instituted if any offense has been committed.

The charge against Harrell would probably be conspiracy, or accepting a bribe.

Both houses of the legislature organized at noon by electing the nominees of last night's caucus. In the house South Trimble, for speaker, received the full 58 Democratic votes and J. P. Haswell, all of the 42 Republicans. For president pro tem of the senate, Goebel was elected. The four Democratic senators who bolted the caucus Tuesday night, voted or the caucus nominees Wednesday.

Moody's Biography.

The family of the late D. D. Moody announce that, in accordance with his expressed desire, his elder son, William Revell Moody, will write the biography of the evangelist.

Brothers Drowned.

New Year's day near Dunville, Essex county, Va., John and Charles Wheeler, 17 and 15 year old sons of a leading farmer, went skating on Robinson mill pond. One of the youths broke through and his brother tried to rescue him. The result was the drowning of both.

Sew His Father.

A special dispatch from Lourens, S. C., to the Columbia States says: "Coot Robertson, a colored youth, was lodged in jail Thursday for shooting and killing his father, Henry Robertson, out at Mr. J. J. Jack's, the night before. 'Coot' claims self defense, as his father was attacking him with an open knife."

## OUR STATE SCHOOLS.

Facts and Figures About Them Hard to Get At.

The superintendent of education, after a very minute study of conditions in the country, has prepared a system of registers for the teachers and trustees in the country schools. Mr. McMahon has made most strenuous efforts to simplify the keeping of the records in the schools, while at the same time having each item of interest about the school carefully kept. In making out his annual report, he has found that the data about the schools in the country are very hard to get, because of the meagerness of the reports from the teachers and trustees.

The county superintendents have been unable to make their reports full, because of there being no records in the county offices. Whether or not it is too much to expect that the district trustees make out the very elaborate reports heretofore asked of them, it is proven beyond question true that they have not made out these reports. The new record books are very simple in form, and require no Chinese puzzle work to keep straight. To better preserve the records in the schools, and have them so that information can be readily got out in time all records kept by the teachers and the trustees are to be turned in to the county superintendent of education at the close of each school year.

In the trustees' record books, Mr. McMahon gives some very carefully prepared instructions, not only as to the keeping of these records, but as to the management of the school generally. These instructions are very interesting to all who are interested in the welfare of public schools, and are given here in full:

1. Meetings. The board can take no action except at a regular called meeting. The proceedings in each meeting should be recorded in this book, and no order for money should be issued except under the authority of a resolution properly adopted and recorded. At its first meeting the board should choose for its terms of two years a chairman and a clerk. The clerk will keep this book.

2. Warrants. Every order for money shall specify exactly the service or article therein paid for and the school that has received the benefit. The clerk of the board, the county superintendent and the county treasurer will each have a complete record of all the details of every item of expenditure for each particular school in the district. The county superintendent will not approve a warrant that is not thus definitely filled out.

3. Overdrafts. The clerk will transfer to the disbursement page all amounts on the stubs, and will know at all times how his account stands with the treasurer. No warrant should be issued in excess of the money to the district. If issued, it is void.

4. Report. This book properly kept will be delivered at the end of the school year to the county superintendent as the report of board of trustees.

5. Visiting schools. The trustees should manifest an interest in the schools under their charge and acquaint themselves with the condition and needs of each school, so as to be able to promote the best educational interests of the district.

6. Contract with teacher. No one can be elected as a teacher who has not at the time of a certificate of qualification granted by the board of education of the county or by the State board of education. Diplomas and certificates from other States have no legal effect in this State. Great hardships may result from attempting to employ a teacher who has no certificate and is consequently legally incapacitated to draw the salary. The plea of ignorance of the law can effect no relief. Before definitely choosing a teacher the board should communicate with the county superintendent and obtain his sanction.

Salary. This is a matter of contract between the teacher and the board of trustees, subject to the supervision of the county board of education. There is no law requiring uniform salaries to grade of certificate. The board in its discretion should endeavor to fix the salary in every case according to individual merit and the work of the school. Especially should the board observe the evidences of the teacher's skill and fidelity and regulate the salary the next year accordingly.

8. Time of choosing teacher. Before the close of a school year, or as soon after as possible, the teacher for the next year should be elected, with salary and number of months definitely agreed upon, so that the teacher may know the prospect of work for the coming year and may plan for it. The children, moreover, have an interest in knowing if their old teacher is to come back, and the parents have a right to know at the earliest possible time what is the outlook for the next year's school.

The trustees should avoid the frequent changing of teachers, a practice which is destructive to the progress of the pupils and to the profession of teachers. Refusal to maintain an unnecessary number of schools, economizing in all purchases, and seeking the aid, when possible, of an extra tax and employing a competent teacher, with the encouraging understanding that the position is assured for succeeding years "during good behavior" and constant evidences of unflinching earnestness and effort toward further improvement.

9. Patrons. The trustees (subject only to the county and State board) have entire control of the public schools of their district, location and building of new school houses, the sale of former school houses, the employment of teachers, etc. Patrons have no voice except as the trustees may